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DATE'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Clear, wind, Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Tomorrow, clear, wind, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). London: Clear, wind, Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Tomorrow, clear, wind, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). New York: Clear, wind, Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Tomorrow, clear, wind, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). Washington: Clear, wind, Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Tomorrow, clear, wind, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). **WORLD'S WEATHER** — PARIS: Clear, wind, Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Tomorrow, clear, wind, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). London: Clear, wind, Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Tomorrow, clear, wind, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). New York: Clear, wind, Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Tomorrow, clear, wind, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). Washington: Clear, wind, Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Tomorrow, clear, wind, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). **WORLD'S WEATHER** — PARIS: Clear, wind, Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Tomorrow, clear, wind, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). London: Clear, wind, Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Tomorrow, clear, wind, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). New York: Clear, wind, Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Tomorrow, clear, wind, Temp. 14-16 (57-61). Washington: Clear, wind, Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Tomorrow, clear, wind, Temp. 14-16 (57-61).

Austria 14 B.F. Luxembourg 14 L.F.
Belgium 14 B.F. Morocco 150 Dr.
Denmark 225 D.K. Netherlands 1 Flor.
France 140 F. Norway 23 N.Kr.
Germany 14 B.F. Portugal 2 Esc.
Great Britain 10 P. Spain 16 Ptas.
Greece 12 Drs. Sweden 133 S.Kr.
India 25 Rs. Switzerland 1.20 S.F.
Iran 20 Rials Turkey 7.65 Liras
Italy 200 Lire U.S. Military (Mar.) 80.25
Israel 2.50 N.I. Yugoslavia 8 D.

Arabs Give Up, Free 12 Hostages at Kuwait Field

From Wire Dispatches
KUWAIT, Dec. 18.—Five Palestinian terrorists freed their 12 hostages from a hijacked Lufthansa Boeing-737 tonight at Kuwait, reportedly in exchange for "free passage" to an unknown location.

One of the Italian hostages taken at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport yesterday was executed in the plane while the hijackers pressed Greek authorities into releasing two Arabs held for a month at the Athens airport last August, according to a French source, Lufthansa spokeswoman Marie-Claude Poinard.

Interviewed from Paris by telephone, she said that the hijacking was a "34-hour nightmare." "But it was at Athens that the nightmare got worse and before our horrified eyes they killed one of the Italian hostages, then threw him out of the plane through a half-opened door," she said.

"Who Would Be Next?"

"We thought they were going to go through with the threats they were making on the radio [to the control tower, threatening more executions of the hostages] and we were asking ourselves who would be the next one."

"The fact was they only faked it, announcing that they had killed a new hostage, while actually they had just fired into the air. That's how they made everyone think the cockpit was killed. They took him out of the cockpit, fired into the air and announced he was dead. Of course his seat was empty."

Reports from the hijackers and the Lufthansa pilot to the control tower last night in Athens had indicated that at least three more of the hostages had been executed. Greek authorities decided eventually that the hijackers had been bluffing that any of the hostages had been killed at Athens and refused to yield their two Arab prisoners. The plane, which had arrived at Athens yesterday afternoon, finally left Greece this morning.

"The 'nightmare' had started at the Rome airport yesterday when the hijackers opened fire in the departure lounge, threw phosphorus bombs at a Pan American Boeing-707 and took over the Lufthansa jet.

An American woman, Bonnie Prosser, 20, died at a Rome hospital today, bringing the death toll to 31, the highest ever in a terrorist attack staged in the name of Palestine liberation.

The hijackers were taken to night to a Kuwait military air base for "interrogation." One of them told newsmen:

"We are Palestinian Arabs, proud of what we did. We are not criminals. The criminals are those who bomb Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. We consider ourselves on a visit to an Arab country which is friendly and a brother country. We are sure we will be accorded proper treatment and we are proud of Kuwait's support for the Palestinian cause."

Arms Seen
Sources at the airport said that following the surrender they saw a large wooden box lowered from the plane, filled with bombs, grenades and machine guns left behind on the plane by the terrorists.

Kuwaiti officials said the hostages were five Italian policemen. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

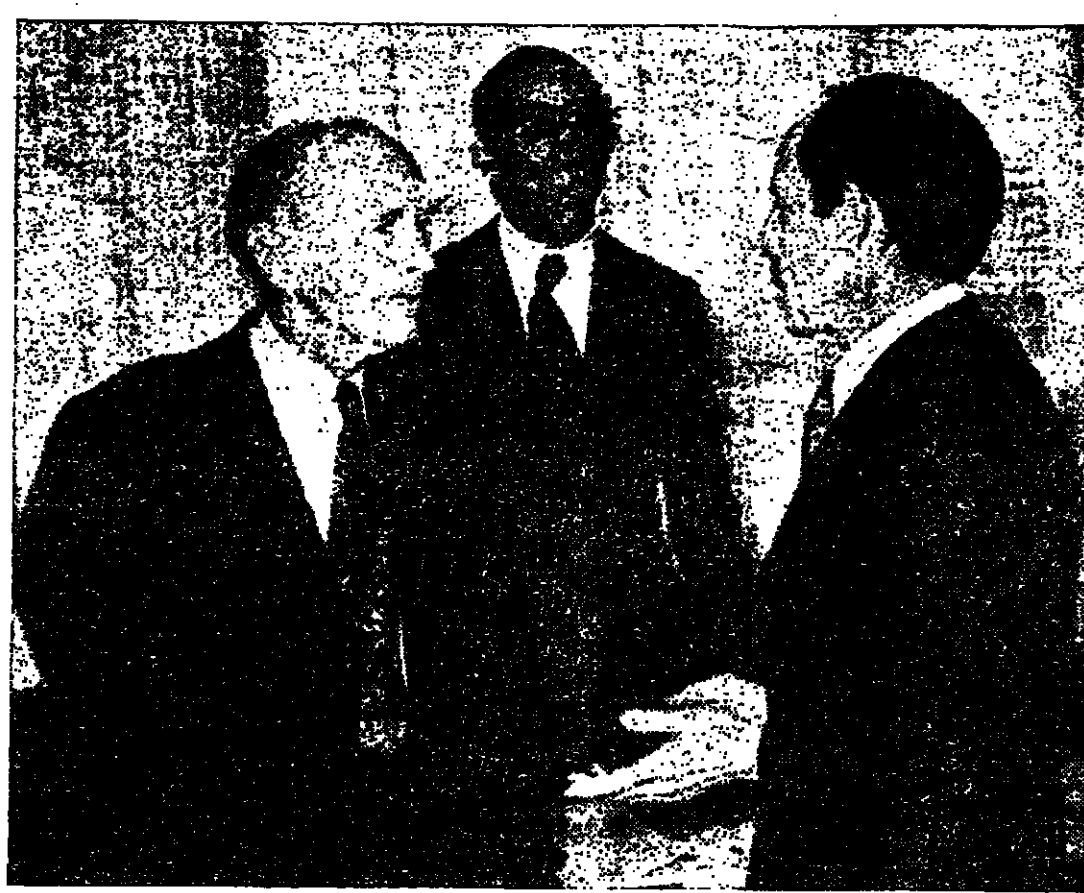
EC to Junk Oil Accords and Raise Price, Aide Says

ANNA, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Oil-price agreements are scrapped and future prices depend on supply and demand, a European Commission official said today. Ramsey Clark, director of economics and energy at the U.S. State Department, said that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, meeting at OPEC's Vienna headquarters to prepare price recommendations for the ministers' meeting.

Ministers of the 12 biggest oil-consuming nations, who will meet here on Saturday, would discuss price guidelines to take effect on Jan. 1, new price levels would not be influenced by temporary shortages of oil.

Present Arab production, Mr. Michelena said, is sufficient to meet demand. Venezuela is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, meeting at OPEC's Vienna headquarters to prepare price recommendations for the ministers' meeting.

Mr. Michelena said all OPEC members agreed that base prices negotiated by



BEFORE THE BREAK-UP—Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home (left), with Michel Jobert, the French foreign minister, at EEC negotiations in Brussels.

Syria Says It Will Boycott Geneva, Fears Sidetracking of 'Basic' Issue

From Wire Dispatches
DAMASCUS, Dec. 18.—Syria announced today that it would boycott the Middle East peace conference because it feared the conference would get sidetracked from the issue of Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied during the 1967 war.

An official statement said the Syrian government made the decision in the light of recent contacts with Egypt and Saturday's long meeting between President Hafez al-Assad and U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Various aspects of the present circumstances indicated that there were "maneuvers aimed at serving Israeli interests and sidetracking the conference to a discussion of secondary matters that would lead us to endless digression away from the basic issue," the statement said.

Meanwhile, the United States

and the Soviet Union announced formally that the conference will open in Geneva on Friday, despite Syria's stand.

In identical letters to Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary-general, the two nations said they would serve as co-chairmen and asked him to convene the conference and to preside in the opening phase.

Mr. Waldheim, in turn, was to follow immediately with invitations to Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

The letter, made available in Madrid during Mr. Kissinger's visit, said the conference would be under the auspices of the United Nations. The ceremonial opening will take place at 10:30 a.m. Friday in the Palace of Nations. The first substantive sessions are not expected until January, following Israeli national elections Dec. 31.

The letter disclosed that the question of "other participants"

from the Middle East will be discussed during the first working stage. This, obviously, means consideration at that time of whether to invite representatives of the Palestinian people.

In Cairo, a government spokesman said Egypt would attend the conference despite Syria's absence.

And in Jerusalem, an Israeli government spokesman said that Israel would deal with Egypt and Jordan at the peace conference without relation to the Syrian decision not to attend.

Damascus Discussion
The main point of discussion in Damascus Saturday between President al-Assad and Mr. Kissinger was reported to be the issue of Israeli war prisoners.

The Syrians are on record as saying that they would not release a list of the Israeli prisoners of war before Israel allows the repatriation of an estimated 15,000 villagers to areas occupied by Israel in the war last October.

Syria also wants a disengagement of forces on the Golan Heights cease-fire lines, but Israel said it would not consider these requests before Syria released a list of the Israeli POWs and allowed Red Cross officials to visit the prisoners.

These constituted some of the reasons which caused an extension of the meeting Saturday far beyond its scheduled three-hour period.

Fahmy in Syria
Almost immediately after Mr. Kissinger's departure from Syria, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy arrived in Damascus for talks with the Syrian leader.

Although military talks between Egypt and Israel at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road collapsed last month, this did not bring about a change in Egypt's desire to go to the conference.

The Syrian stand was seen by observers as a major setback to Mr. Kissinger's attempt during his Middle East tour to remove the obstacles in the path of the negotiations for an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Over Regional Fund Worst Crisis of Year Erupts at EEC Talks

By David Haworth
BRUSSELS, Dec. 18 (UPI).—The most serious political crisis of the year erupted at the Common Market here today when foreign ministers of the nine nations bitterly disputed the nature and distribution of the regional fund scheduled to be launched Jan. 1 to aid the EEC's poorest areas.

The row was described as a "disaster" for European unity by one senior EEC official as national delegations competed with each other in name-calling rhetoric. Germany and Italy were the main contestants: The Italians demanded a fund of more than \$3 billion over the next three years. The Germans stubbornly refused to consider anything over \$600 million.

"Cup of Poison"
"Germany is trying to sweeten a cup of poison with a lump of sugar," the Italian foreign minister claimed. In turn, Britain, which said that the regional fund should be \$3.9 billion, was bluntly told by German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Hans Apel that it could not get more out of Bonn by forcing a political crisis in the community.

Compromise proposals were rejected by all the contestants and the only agreement to emerge from today's conflict was that the EEC should "stop the clock." This device, last used in 1967, allows the EEC to continue its haggling on the basis of the fiction that time has not moved on.

The EEC was mandated by the summit meeting in Paris last year to agree by Jan. 1, 1974, on the size of the regional fund. The ministers will meet Jan. 7 to break the present deadlock—pretending that the meeting is taking place in December, 1973.

When the ministers resumed their two-day discussions this morning, the atmosphere was so hot that European Commission President Francois-Xavier Ortoli used graphic and obscene slang to describe his despair.

The ministers then held a private lunch during which their relations improved somewhat, although none of them was prepared to move from the heavily entrenched positions previously adopted.

It became clear during the afternoon's proceedings that this

brief respite was worthless in political terms. British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home promptly blocked any discussion about establishing a Common Market energy committee—which foreign ministers were mandated to set up by the EEC summit meeting in Copenhagen last weekend—saying that this must be conditional on solving the regional policy fund row.

Sir Alec left the meeting some time after the ministers had finished arguing about regional policy. His departure earlier than that of his colleagues was not a walkout, but he said he preferred to let his deputy handle technical discussions about fish oil, with which the ministers also had to deal.

However, on his departure, Sir Alec said that Germany should not underestimate the shock that its attitude on the

regional fund would cause the public in Britain and other EEC nations.

The foreign ministers then destroyed the agreement reached yesterday by EEC finance ministers about the second stage of the proposed European economic and monetary union.

They insisted that this agreement was conditional to an accord on regional policy.

Although allowance must be made for ritual in any disagreement among EEC ministers, who often try to promote their national interests through the press, today's row was deep and acrimonious. The participants were too tired to indulge in posturing and too determined to keep to their own arguments to disguise the seriousness of the situation.

Irish Foreign Minister Garret (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Election Speculation Grows Heath Cites Fuel Crisis In Delaying China Trip

By Bernard D. Nossiter
LONDON, Dec. 18 (WP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath today put off his New Year's trip to Peking, another casualty of Britain's power crisis.

The visit, first ever by a British premier, has been postponed, Mr. Heath told the House of Commons, because "of the difficult and indeed grave situation facing the British nation."

Mr. Heath had planned to arrive in China on Jan. 4 for a stay of nine days. He would have been out of the country two weeks in all just as Britons were beginning the three-day work week he has ordered to save fuel.

If Britons at home—cold, gloomy and workless—saw pictures of Mr. Heath touring the Great Wall or attending banquets in China, the prime minister's stock would have fallen badly. Apart from Mr. Heath's image, aides observed, the prime minister believes he must be on hand early in the new year in case he can

work out a settlement with unions now engaged in slowdowns.

The Chinese ambassador here, Sung Chin-kuang, was called to 10 Downing Street last night by Mr. Heath and told of the indefinite postponement. Officials here say that the Chinese understand his reasons and the changed plan will have no effect on British-Chinese relations.

Mr. Heath's decision will inevitably heighten speculation that he plans to call a snap election before the winter is out. The two principal Conservative party newspapers, the Telegraph and the Mail, both front-page stories today suggesting that the government was laying plans for a vote soon.

The almost identical articles said that Mr. Heath would call an election in February or March if the coal miners continued their refusal to work overtime during January.

The stories were apparently inspired by leading Tory party members and could be accurate. However, they could also be part of the psychological warfare that Mr. Heath is waging against the miners.

The thought of an election frightens the Labor party and Mr. Heath hopes that these fears will translate themselves into pressure on the miners' leaders to settle.

Pressure on Miners
There is a widespread belief that the three-day work week, to start Jan. 1, is a far more drastic measure than required by the present state of coal output and oil imports. It too is seen as a device by Mr. Heath to pressure the miners, who seek a wage increase well above the limits prescribed in the government's anti-inflation measures.

Labor MPs taunted Mr. Heath over this point in the Commons today. He retorted angrily, "The three-day week can stop" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Greece Restricts Powers of Office Of the President
ATHENS, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Greece's military regime today curbed the powers of the president, the office once held by the deposed George Papadopoulos.

A constitutional act, which went into effect today, abolished the president's right to absolute control over three major sectors: national defense, public order and foreign affairs.

The 1968 constitution, amended by referendum last July after the abolition of the monarchy, had made the president the key figure in Greece's political life.

The new act abolished his right to appoint the ministers to the three sectors and his right to issue legislation on these sectors without consulting the government or parliament.

The act also deprived the president of the right to appoint 20 members in the 200-seat parliament.

The act reduced the president's term of office from seven to five years and also deprived him of the right to declare martial law without consulting the government.

Legislation will be made effective by presidential decrees at the recommendation of the cabinet until the election of a new parliament.

Police Blame IRA
Three Terror Bombs Go Off In London, 63 Are Injured
By Joseph Collins
LONDON, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Two car bombs and a parcel bomb exploded here today in what police officers said they believed were reprisal attacks for the jailing of Irish Republican Army terrorists who bombed the Old Bailey prison last March.

In today's attacks, 63 persons were injured, only one seriously. Most of the others were treated for shock and cuts from shattered glass.

The first explosion came at 8:50 this morning near Horseferry House, an annex to the Home Office in Thornley Street, Westminster. An automobile, stolen from East London a few hours earlier, was packed with about 100 pounds of explosive and detonated by an alarm clock mechanism. The blast shattered

windows for more than 100 yards around.

A 20-minute warning had been telephoned to the Evening News, a London afternoon paper, by a woman with an Irish accent. But for that, the number of casualties, which was 52, might have been greater. The street was sealed off in time. Normally hundreds of persons on their way to work use the street.

Provisionals in London
Scotland Yard had been alerted by Northern Ireland intelligence units that some of the top IRA Provisionals had come to London from Belfast in the last two weeks.

After the Horseferry House bombing, Chief Superintendent Roy Habershon, Scotland Yard's bomb-squad chief, said, "There is no doubt these people have come to London to kill and maim."

A few hours later, a parcel bomb exploded at a Post Office temporary sorting office in Greycoat Street, a few hundred yards from Horseferry House. Six men were injured.

The second car bomb exploded in Roman Way, near Pentonville Prison, in the Holloway district of north London. Five persons were injured, including two policemen. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Molten Iron Floods Spanish Steel Plant
VERINA, Spain, Dec. 18 (AP).—More than 2,000 tons of molten scrap iron from a mixer which burst yesterday caused damage estimated at one billion pesetas (\$17.5 million) to the sprawling Silesider a-Union steel mill, officials said today. The cause of the accident is not yet known.

The mass of incandescent metal spread through the 338,000-square-foot mill, destroying a power plant among other installations, the officials said. Some of the workers on duty were treated for minor burns.

LONDON BOMBING—Police examining the remains of the bomb-car after it exploded yesterday morning in Thornley Street, Westminster; 52 persons were hurt.

Giving Israel \$2.5 Billion in Arms

Senate Approves Foreign Aid Bill

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—The Senate yesterday approved a \$5.5-billion foreign aid bill loaded with money for Israel, despite protests from Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., that the funds would stiffen Israel's bargaining terms and undermine Middle East negotiations.

The vote was 55 to 33. The bill includes 2.2 billion in special arms appropriations, another \$300 million in arms credits under the foreign military

sales program and still another \$50 million in defense-related economic aid—all for Israel.

In addition, there are several schools and hospitals. Israeli "intransigence" Cite

Action now, Sen. Fulbright said, would "promote the military interests of Israel—when the circumstances require a policy furthering a peaceful settlement."

"To Israel, it is a means to further intransigence," Sen. Fulbright said, "and to the Arabs it will be seen as a reaffirmation

of the inability of the United States to pursue an even-handed policy."

The \$5.5 billion in the bill compares to \$6.8 billion requested by the administration and \$5.8 billion approved by the House.

Before passage, the Senate restored \$36.5 million in cuts from the House's figures for assistance to Jews emigrating from Russia to Israel.

The bill includes \$400 million for Indochina reconstruction for which the White House had requested \$832 million and the House had provided \$600 million.

The measure also carries \$50 million for aid to the drought-ridden Sahel region of West Africa, \$85 million for Pakistan and \$15 million for Nicaragua.

The measure provides \$76 million for the Peace Corps, only \$1 million less than the White House requested, and \$125 million for the United Nations and its related organizations, \$17.2 million for the Indus basin project and \$29 million for UN narcotics and population control projects and the UN force in Cyprus.

In other congressional action: The Senate voted to extend for one year the 1975 interim standards for pollution controls on automobiles. The House voted last week to extend the interim standards for two years.

The one-year delay in implementing more stringent emission control devices was approved by a vote of 85 to 0 as an amendment to the 1970 Clean Air Act as Congress continued to seek ways to ease the energy crisis.

The House voted 339 to 21 to give the Small Business Administration more money to lend, rejecting arguments that it is too scandal-ridden to handle the money.

The House small business subcommittee had already put a six-month limitation on the \$475-million lending authority and had added a stiff provision prohibiting "improper influence" from forces outside the SBA.

The bill now goes to the Senate for reconciliation with its bill passed earlier providing for a two-year, \$2.3-billion increase in the SBA lending authority.

Washington, D.C., moved a step closer to management of local affairs with the passage in the House of a compromise limited home rule bill.

The proposed new charter for the capital faces two more tests in the Senate, which is expected to approve, and in a popular referendum.

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Japan Plans to Lend Egypt \$140 Million for Canal Work

CAIRO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Japan plans to lend Egypt \$140 million for Suez Canal improvements and has indicated its willingness to finance other projects, visiting Deputy Premier Takeo Miki told a news conference today at the end of his four-day visit here.

Mr. Miki, who met with President Anwar Sadat today, is on a tour of several Arab countries, explaining his government's new stand toward them. He was due in Kuwait later tonight.

The Japanese official said the canal loan will be made when work on widening and deepening the waterway is begun.

The canal has been closed since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. When Egyptian troops crossed to the canal's east bank during the October war, the government dusted off plans for the rehabilitation of the shattered 220-mile-long waterway.

But their implementation awaits a peace settlement. Mr. Miki said he has been told that the cost of reopening the canal was estimated at \$400 million.

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Panov Rejects Reported Offer To Leave Alone

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Ballet dancer Valery Panov said today that Soviet authorities offered to let him emigrate to Israel, but told him his wife could not go with him. He said he rejected the offer.

"I will not go without my wife," Mr. Panov said in a telephone call from Leningrad to Western newsmen in Moscow.

Mr. Panov said that a Soviet visa official called him in today and made the offer. Later, he said, the same official called in his wife. He said she could not leave the country because her mother was opposed to her departure.

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TERROR VICTIMS SAFE—Mr. and Mrs. George Fraser of Park Ridge, N.J., who were pictured crawling on the floor of Rome's airport in yesterday's Herald Tribune, victims of the terrorist attack there, were up and about yesterday. They were injured while they were aboard the Pan American plane but managed to escape.

Reportedly Will Not Be Held by Kuwait

5 Terrorists Give Up and Free 12 Hostages

(Continued from Page 1) seized in Rome, a dark-skinned man in civilian clothes understood to be an Ethiopian and six Lufthansa employees, the Dutch pilot and the German copilot, an Austrian stewardess and a French stewardess and two ground staff members from Rome.

They were taken to a hotel after entering the terminal building looking in reasonably good condition.

The hijackers had freed one other hostage this morning in Athens, an Italian policeman, Ciro Strino, who had been wounded in the stomach. He underwent surgery today and doctors said afterward, "His condition is still serious but satisfactory."

Chief Wingworth, Lufthansa's public relations director, said in Frankfurt: "Kuwaiti officials went aboard the plane to search for explosives. They found no other persons aboard [referring to reports of executed hostages]."

"When the hijackers reached Kuwait, they realized it was the end of their adventure," Mr. Wingworth said. "They surrendered in return for free passage. First the passengers, then the crew left the plane. The hijackers came out without weapons. I assume they saw it as their chance to survive."

The Lufthansa official said he believed the crew and other hostages will be flown out of Kuwait tomorrow morning.

After leaving Athens this morning, the hijacked jet sought to land at Beirut, but was refused permission. Lebanese authorities blocked the runways with old cars and buses.

The plane then landed at Damascus, where the hijackers demanded and received fuel, food and brief medical treatment for a hijacker with a slight head wound.

The lone ambulance driver sent to fetch the wounded hijacker said he was greeted by a solitary figure standing in front of the aircraft, parked about a half-mile from the Damascus terminal building. There was blood on his forehead and a pistol sticking out of his hip pocket.

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hijacker told the ambulance driver. "Everyone says we are criminals but we are less criminal than Israel, which kills our people and shot down a Libyan plane over the Sinai Desert, killing 100 people aboard."

The hijacker's head was bandaged at the airport clinic and he was returned to the aircraft. It took off again and eventually landed in Kuwait after two hours on the ground in Damascus.

During 14 hours of negotiations with Greek authorities, the hijackers had announced they had killed three hostages and the copilot of the plane.

The toll of dead on board the Boeing was confirmed at the time

by the pilot, Joe Kroese, who radioed the Athens control tower that his copilot was shot in the head as he sat next to him. Bursts of gunfire were heard and then the pilot announced: "It's too late. He's dead."

But airline officials said the plane could not have taken off from Athens without a copilot and labeled the message a bluff.

Lufthansa officials in Germany later announced that the ground personnel in Damascus had spoken with the copilot and confirmed he was alive.

Of the dead in the terrorist attack, at least half were believed to be Americans, according to Rome police. Five were identified as Italian and four as Moroccan.

Police had rushed to the area following a telephone warning to the airport that a bomb had been planted.

A Scotland Yard spokesman said the blast was so powerful that at first it was reported that two cars had exploded. Damage was reported to be confined to broken windows and injuries were not serious. Neither the prison nor a prison officers' club, thought to be the target, was damaged.

Like Old Bailey Blast

Like tonight, reports from explosives experts indicated that the car-bomb mechanisms were similar to those used last March in the bombing of the Old Bailey, the central criminal court, in which 140 persons were injured.

For that and other bombings or attempted bombings in London since members of the Provisional IRA, including two young women, got jail sentences at Winchester Assizes last month. Sentences ranged from 15 years to life. The men had been held in Pentonville Prison, although they are now in various jails around the country. In court, they shouted "Up the IRA" and threatened revenge as they were led away.

Reveals that Irish terrorists were resuming their campaign in this country grew yesterday when Brig. M. J. O'Connell, of the crack Irish Guards Regiment, had part of a letter bomb that he opened at his apartment in Chelsea. Brigadier O'Connell is army chief of staff for the London district and an honorary aide de camp to Queen Elizabeth.

The bomb he received and other letter bombs mailed to London yesterday, but which were defused harmlessly, have been examined by experts. They are like letter bombs found in London and are also similar to the parcel bomb that exploded tonight in the sorting office where Christmas mail was being handled.

Youth Shot in Belfast

BELFAST, Dec. 18 (UPI)—A wounded teenager found inside a waterworks here during the night may have been one of two gunmen shot by soldiers in a battle in the plant an hour earlier, British Army sources said.

An army spokesman said snipers inside the waterworks twice fired at an army patrol before the soldiers spotted the gunmen and shot back, hitting both, shortly before midnight. The young man found inside with a gunshot wound in his neck.

Kunstler, 3 File Contempt Appeal

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Three of the "Chicago Seven" riot conspiracy defendants and one of their lawyers filed yesterday a notice of appeal from their conviction of contempt of court.

They are William Kunstler, the lawyer, and David Dellinger, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin and Jerry Rubin.

In a bench trial in U.S. District Court, they were convicted on Dec. 4 of disrupting the courtroom of Judge Julius J. Hoffman.

The contempt trial was heard by Judge Edward T. Gignoux who imposed no sentences, holding that such penalties would be vindictive.

Yugoslav-Czech Talks

PRAGUE, Dec. 17 (Reuters)—Yugoslav Premier Djindjic and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal ended official talks here today, the last day of Mr. Djindjic's visit to Czechoslovakia, the Czech news agency CTK reported.

On Regional Fund

EEC in Year's Worst Crisis As Foreign Ministers Clash

(Continued from Page 1) Fitzgerald, who supports Britain's determination to have a large regional fund, expressed his fears to newsmen during a break in the meeting. "If there is no proper regional policy," he said, "it will call into question the whole issue of Britain's continued membership of the EEC."

Renegotiate Terms

This was a reference to the growing possibility of a general election in Britain, when the Common Market continues to be blamed for many of the country's economic misfortunes. Labor party leader Harold Wilson has said that if he regains power he would renegotiate many of the terms under which Britain joined the community.

The French, who are in favor of having a small fund, kept a low profile during today's slanging match. They seemed content to let Britain and Italy fight it out with the Germans.

Commission president Ortoli pointed out that while Germany and, to a much lesser extent, the Netherlands, wanted a small regional fund, all the other countries were agreed that it should be approximately \$3 billion. He pleaded for agreement to be reached, but was sharply told by the Germans that there was no hope of progress given the present conflicting views of member nations.

An intensive series of bilateral contacts between EEC capitals is promised during the next two weeks, including the Christmas vacation.

The year which began with so much confidence and optimism when Britain, Ireland and Den-

mark joined the original six community countries ends, therefore, on a distinctly sour note with important implications for the internal politics of all nine countries.

Although the Common Market has had even more serious internal rows during its 15-year existence, the irony that a fight should happen within days of a summit which paid some homage to the concept of a united Europe has not been lost on the participants.

At the same time, the C.E. Electric Generating Board, which runs the state-operated electricity grid, announced that power consumption dropped by 1,500 m.watts just after 10 p.m. last night. At that moment, the national television stations went dark for the first day of their curfew.

Says as Glimpse

The power drop, another said, was equal to the power at any instant to light and homes here for a city of 1.5 million. However, officials privately acknowledged that the TV few is a glimpse and will only trifling amounts of power. It is designed to bring home the problem to citizens in the that they will voluntarily down a significant power particularly at night.

Like Airways canceled service tonight, here as Europe. But the fuel she was called a "bleeding in guise" by David Nicholson, Irish Airways chairman.

Athens profits fall when are empty and his line has hoping to cut its schedule the North Atlantic run, Nicholson observed. As the seats go unused, he said, the present cutback led to "rationalization."

That is a business word for a cartel arrangement with rival competitors to reduce number of flights.

The Heath government also came up with another to cut fuel consumption. I nounced that prices will be ed for electricity, natural gas coal.

U.K., E. Germa Sign Agreement

LONDON, Dec. 18 (UPI)—year cooperation agreements between Britain and East Germany were signed here today, a man for the East German basset said.

It was the first formal agreement between the two governments since diplomatic relations were established last February. The agreement will form framework for all forms of economic, industrial, scientific technological cooperation between the two countries, the spokesman said.

U.K. Unions Urge On Arms to S. Afr

LONDON, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Britain's Trades Union Congress urged the government again to ban arms sales to Africa.

A statement from the general council said it was ly disturbed by reports South Africa had taken of three British naval heli and that sales of other were contemplated.

WEATHER

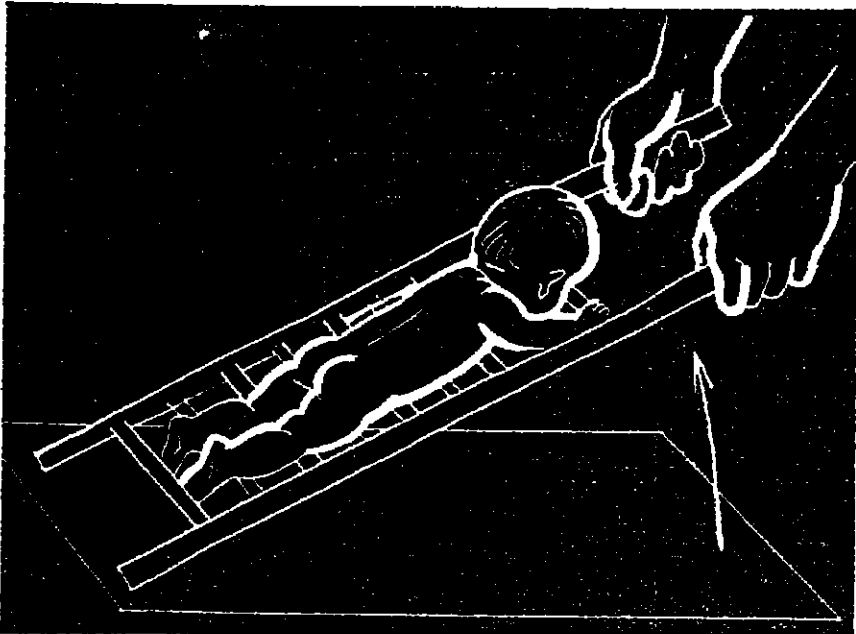
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CALIFORNIA	65	10	Cloudy	
CANADA	45	10	Cloudy	
CHICAGO	58	10	Cloudy	
CINCINNATI	58	10	Cloudy	
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DALLAS	65	10	Cloudy	
DENVER	45	10	Cloudy	
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HOUSTON	65	10	Cloudy	
INDIANAPOLIS	58	10	Cloudy	
KANSAS	65	10	Cloudy	
LAS VEGAS	70	10	Cloudy	
LOS ANGELES	65	10	Cloudy	
MEMPHIS	58	10	Cloudy	
MILWAUKEE	58	10	Cloudy	
MINNEAPOLIS	58	10	Cloudy	
MOBILE	65	10	Cloudy	
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The Czechs' Answer to Dr. Spock

By Betty Werther

PRAGUE (UPI)—If your child is 8 months old and hasn't yet learned to climb, you should read a new manual, "Educating Children Through Movement," by the psychologist Jaroslav Koch. The first edition of 100,000 copies is almost sold out a month after publication. It is being reprinted by radio and television stations and is sponsored by the Union of Czech Women.

Illustration from a manual by Dr. Jaroslav Koch.



Dr. Koch, an acculturated, tells why, the basis of research at the Institute for the Care of Mother and Child in Prague, he believes in stimulation of infants has profound influence on future development. In a second section, with the help of photos, rings and diagrams, he explains how parents can carry out stimulation through over 100 exercises grouped according to

any of the exercises, such as holding up a baby, who grips fingers, seen like plain common sense. Others are less obvious and aimed at helping the child by favoring, rather than hindering, his natural development.

Greer Reaction
Koch's conclusions led Elaine Greer, in her book "Female Eunuch," to approve his ideas for the women's liberation movement. "Even if research proved beyond doubt," she wrote, "that the acquisition of all faculties is aided tenfold or a hundredfold by the role he must play as a product, her toy and achievement, his conclusions be ignored by a culture insists upon mother dominance as a prerequisite for child formation."

Koch's preoccupation with maternal relationship seems, even to be incidental or at peripheral. "It is true," he says, "that a mother is almost over-protective. But a can be just as bad or worse. The only difference is generally he sees the child frequently. On the pretext they might harm themselves, babies are caged in and usually lying on their backs. As I consider it outright dangerous for a baby to lie in long periods doing nothing like a vegetable."

In any case, most of the activities Dr. Koch recommends are intended to involve both parents, thus "bind the family more closely together." The father may be more suited than the mother to carrying out certain exercises, rotating or lifting exercises when the infant is older and heavier.

Carrying Baby

Dr. Koch begins with exercises that help parents learn how to hold and carry the baby during the first weeks of life—with head up or down or to the side, to begin strengthening neck and back muscles. "In primitive societies," he said, "the baby was constantly strapped to his mother's back. Very soon he was holding himself in a certain way to compensate for her movements. Later she began gripping her body. That was natural gymnastics."

He thinks it is extremely important that the child be naked for as long and as often as possible to ensure maximum freedom of movement. "Everyone has noticed how babies play with their toes," he said, "but this natural gesture is too often inhibited. With booties or shoes on, the child loses contact and plays only with his hands, whereas when his feet are bare, he is very dexterous, makes use of them as much as of his hands."

During the second month, parents are instructed to suspend a big rubber ball over the baby, who plays with it with hands, feet, maybe one hand and one foot. In the next exercise, the mother or father is told to replace the ball with a hand which the baby will push in the same way.

Trapeze Act

By five to six months, Dr. Koch has the infant doing a trapeze act, gripping rings and suspending himself, as a parent lightly holds his feet. Fourteen exercises

later, and even before the child has begun to crawl, he is able to hold onto a small ladder as it is raised and lowered, and soon he is climbing up the closely spaced rungs.

Author of many books on child rearing, now classics in Czechoslovakia, Dr. Koch takes into account the worldwide emphasis on infancy and early childhood as a golden age of learning, during which, say pediatricians, educators and psychologists, a child should be exposed to stimuli of all kinds.

For Dr. Koch, however, movement takes first place. With a team of five, consisting of another psychologist, a neurologist, an orthopedist and two pediatricians, he began concentrating on this factor of development about six years ago. As a first study, he and his colleagues worked with two baby boys who were born at the institute (which is also Prague's biggest maternity clinic) and stayed on in the institute nursery until they were 3 months old.

Ahead of Others

"We worked with the boys during almost all their waking time," he said, "and their rapid progress, substantiating earlier research, led us to conclude quite categorically that movement is at the heart of development. For a child, everything is conceived as movement. He knows the world through movement. It is a way, the only way, of increasing contact with his mother or father and with other people. He expresses himself through movement which he later transforms into speech and thought."

"Naturally the boys were far ahead of other children of their age from the point of view of motor development, but more important for us was the fact that our work with them was

reflected in their overall development."

By the seventh or eighth month, for example, Dr. Koch found the boys' hand movements so well coordinated that he could teach them what he calls the rudiments of geometry. "I consider that when a child can place a cube on another cube, he has a sense of verticality, of parallelism and when he repeats the gesture intentionally, he transforms motion into thought."

From 1969 to 1972, he and his team expanded their study, working with 15 babies in the institute and teaching mothers of another 30 how to carry out exercises at home. A third group of 100 children served as controls. At the end of the three-year period, only small differences were observed between children in the first and second groups, but very big differences in play, language and general development were found between them and the control group.

For example, children in the first two groups could grasp objects easily at 3 months, others at 5 months. Since the experiment lasted three years, Dr. Koch was able to observe among the children going into nursery school that his motor-stimulated groups sustained a healthy advance over the controls.

Not only is exercising for five to 15 minutes daily important, but so is the choice of time. Dr. Koch has found out "that a child seems to be more receptive to learning at the end of the first third of waking time and it is during this period that parents and child should do their exercises."

Although his specialty places him closer to American psychologists Arnold Gesell, Dr. Koch seems to have the audience, and the impact in Czechoslovakia of a Dr. Spock.

PARIS MOVIES

James Bond Makes a Comeback but in Disguise

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 18 (UPI)—James Bond—like Uncle Tom, Simon Legree, Sherlock Holmes and Bambi—has become a byword. Whatever posterity's estimate of Ian Fleming's novels may be, their author will be remembered as the creator of a vastly popular prototype.

The smooth, meticulous British secret agent, gourmet and connoisseur of women and wines, meeting each hair-raising experience with the savoir-faire of a Noel Coward philanderer, is the model for a million escapist daydreams.

In the latest of the Bond series—"Live and Let Die"—the Babar, the Triumphant and the Boul'Mich in English—the admired and envied 007 has undergone a physical change. He is impersonated, not as is customary by Sean Connery but by Roger Moore, an English actor who seems to have strayed from a Mayfair drawing-room comedy. Moore goes through the Bond rigamarole accurately enough. He is quick on the draw, administers an effective right uppercut and sweeps women off their feet with a single glance. But finding any one other than Connery as Bond is as disconcerting as finding that you have used someone else's toothbrush.

In "Live and Let Die," Bond is dispatched to ferret out a murderous voodoo cult that has chapters in Harlem, New Orleans and the Caribbean. The eerie mumbo-jumbo rites in graveyards mask an international drug ring and Bond is soon busy dodging bullets, knives and ravenous sharks.

The incident in which a snake slithers down a shower fixture was obviously inspired by Conan Doyle's "Speckled Band." Bond sees the serpent in a mirror—fortunately, his shaving cream can have a flame-throwing attachment.

The necessary sex element is introduced when he wins the heart of the white high priestess of the devil worshippers. Auto chases along the Gulf Coast, a jazz funeral in the Vieux Carré and a motorboat that in its furious course leaps over a small island to disrupt a wedding ceremony are among the action attractions. Bond's new adventures, though often spectacular, unfold rather mechanically. The 007 movies need a new look more than a new face. The next installment will be "The Man With a Golden Gun," due for Christmas, 1974.

Richard Lester, who guided the Beatles on the screen, is responsible for the latest film edition

of "Les Trois Mousquetaires." It is reported that at first Lester contemplated the Beatles in the principal roles—which would have provided a note of novelty—but he has settled instead for standard movie players, evidently selected by the cossy-meeny-miny-moe method.

The D'Artagnan is Michael York, certainly a satisfactory actor, but here cast against type as the swashbuckling Frenchman. Oliver Reed is Athos, Richard Chamberlain is Aramis and Frank Finlay is a Portos; who has been on a reducing diet. Raquel Welch is an ornamental attribute. Pays Dunaway is the scheming Milady de Winter, Geraldine Chaplin is Anne of Austria, and Charlton Heston is Richelieu, lending the proceeding the air of a fancy-dress ball at the Coconut Grove. More in tune with the Dumas canvas is Jean-Pierre Cassel as the finicky monarch Louis XIII, and Simon Ward a suave Buckingham. Under the circumstances one might have expected a broad, jolly burlesque in the vein of the "Tom Jones" film, but this adaptation is straight in its intent and faithful in its fashion.

Pictorially it is fetching, with its glimpses of 17th-century Paris, visions of glittering court life, sparkling swordplay. It maintains a brisk pace, but it has none of the robust exhilaration of the Douglas Fairbanks version of old nor is it as amusing as Max Linder's parody of the Fairbanks spectacle, "The Three Must-Get-Theres."

Though shot in English, it is at the Normandy and elsewhere dubbed into French. The English-speaking copy is shown only at evening performances at the Chiny Palace.

Walter Matthau is as engaging a comedian as Hollywood possesses, but in "Pete 'n' Tillie" (at the Elysees Point Show in English), he has been trapped in a soggy soap opera and must pretend to be a sardonic husband whose marriage very nearly breaks up after the death of his little son. As Carol Burnett, who plays his wife, bears a striking resemblance to Edna Ferber, it is not surprising that the scenario has the complexion of a women's

magazine serial, though it is actually based on a novel by Peter de Vries. Usually a humorist, Matthau has few opportunities to be merry, though his sessions at the ragtime piano, if not the dreadful wisecracks with which he has been burdened, light things up a bit. Another illuminating ray is the hilarious characterization by Geraldine Page as the busybody neighbor who becomes hysterical when questioned as to her age.

Charlie Chaplin's film "The Kid" is being re-released this week, beginning its run on Thursday at the Jean Cocteau, the Paramount Elysees, the Paramount Montparnasse and Paramount Odéon. The years have not withered his humor and pathos. It might be said to represent the very quintessence of the Chaplin art and in Jackie Coogan, then 5 years old, the king of laughter has a worthy acting companion. For its reappearance Chaplin has composed a new musical score to accompany both the slapstick antics and the wistful passages.

THE GALLERIES IN LONDON

Arthur Fleischmann, Campbell & Franks, 37 New Cavendish St., London, W1, to Dec. 24.

Although the veteran master-sculptor Arthur Fleischmann has lived and worked in England for 28 years, this is the first one-man show of his bronzes, many of which were done in Bali in 1938. This superb show, which also includes portrait busts of John Kennedy and Svetlana Beriozova, should herald a massive retrospective.

More Cats of Fame and Promise, Parkin Gallery, 15 Halkin Arcade, London, SW1, to Dec. 24. This show includes 150 drawings and paintings of cats, ranging from 18th century to the present, including many by the doren of cat portraitists, Louis Wain.

Christmas Exhibition, Nicholas Treadwell, 36 and 28 Chiltern St., London, W1, to Dec. 29. A fine mixture of gallery artists and amateur talents, with erotic and romantic overtones, are exhibiting in this show.

Dolf Rieser, Ansdell Gallery, 65 Monmouth St., London, WC2, to Dec. 23. Rieser is an agricultural engineer and biologist, who studied painting with Hoffman in Ger-



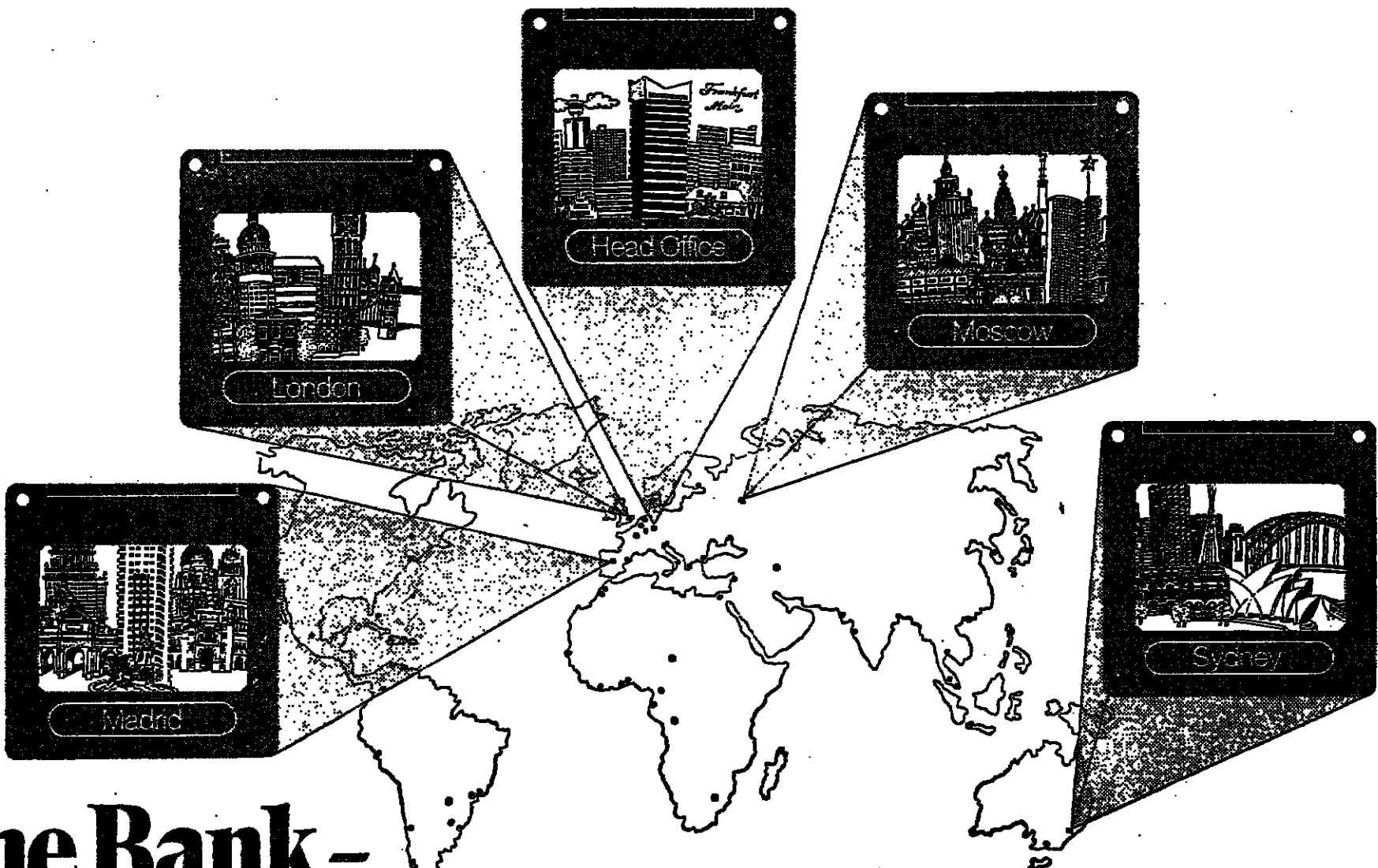
Detail from "Horatius Defends the Bridge" by Van Dyck, now on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

many and printmaking with Hayter in Paris. This exhibition of engravings combines scientific preoccupations with an immense mastery of engraving techniques.

Old Master Drawings: From Chatsworth, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, SW7, to Feb. 17. The art collections of the dukes of Devonshire have had two im-

mense advantages, first that they were founded early (at the beginning of the 18th century); second, that successive dukes have conserved and added to the collection. This small selection of 120 drawings contains nothing but masterwork—Bandinelli, Carracci, Dolci, Lippi, Rembrandt, Tiepolo, Van Dyck, Callot, Dürer et al.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.



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A Crime Against All

Even a world accustomed to political violence can still be shocked by the random murders committed during the latest outrage by Palestinian terrorists. The Arab states and even the Palestine Liberation Organization are recognizing that such tactics can be counterproductive: As Al Nahar, the Lebanese newspaper put it, the killings at Rome and elsewhere in the course of the crime placed "a burden on the Arab conscience at a moment when the plight of the Palestinian people was starting to be a burden on the conscience of the world."

But recognition of an evil is only the beginning of the process of cure. Admittedly, much of the practical strength as well as the moral weakness of terror lies in the fact that no responsible person, agency or state will accept responsibility for it when things go wrong. The reprisal techniques of Israel contributed to that nation's isolation because they were avowed actions by a government. The Arab countries would not participate in any international moves against terror, and often condoned it in the past—when it was terror on behalf of Arab goals. Attempts to control Palestinian groups within Jordan and Lebanon, as well as refusals by Arab nations to permit hijacked planes to land, were national actions for national purposes. They have limited, to

The Road to Geneva

The Arab-Israeli peace conference, now due to open in Geneva on Friday, cannot start soon enough. Each day's delay increases both the disruption caused by the Arab oil embargo and the pressure on the United States to squeeze concessions out of Israel. Then, no country can be expected to make any compromise except in the context of a negotiation where it can get back something in return. The opening of negotiations will help weight the scales against an early resumption of the war—no small thing while Arab and Israeli armies remain at full alert. Finally, the sooner the conference opens, the sooner the United States—and Secretary Kissinger in particular—can get out of the high-exposure high-risk situation it now is in. That will put the responsibility for movement on the parties, where it belongs.

The matter of the UN's role is only a bit less sticky. The Arabs wish for a large UN role, not only because of their strength in that forum but because they see it as an intermediary relieving them of dealing directly and fully with Israel. On their part, the Israelis look at the UN as a political lever that works against them, and as a means to cheat them out of their passionate goal of being accepted as a legitimate neighbor by the Arabs. In fact, it is only fair to expect Egypt to use the UN as little as possible as a screen between itself and Israel. Egypt is an adult country, it regained its honor in the October war, and it no longer needs to be babied by the international community.

International Opinion

Slender Peace Prospects

The prospect of peace in the Middle East emerging from the forthcoming Geneva peace talks is slender enough . . . and Sadat himself has been producing last-minute conditions that have now already caused the opening session to be delayed by three days. Just how slender the chances are has been emerging during the past two days, with France pressing for more influence for the UN in Geneva, a sure way of creating deadlock by encouraging excessive Arab demands. Geneva can succeed only if there are negotiations leading to a result that both sides consider preferable to renewed warfare. It is just possible that Kurt Waldheim . . . understands this, and will endeavor not to throw a spanner in the works.

Slaughter in Rome

The appalling slaughter at Rome airport is the latest in a chain of atrocities related to the Middle East. Arab terrorists have been known to argue that only by taking their war to other parts of the world can they force world opinion to take their cause seriously. This may be true but it is one thing to be taken seriously and another to

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The annexation of Hawaii has rendered the laying of a cable to Honolulu inevitable. It is imperative that the U.S. government be in close touch with its possessions in the mid-Pacific. The necessity of this in time of war is obvious, and its necessity in time of peace must also be equally plain. For government, business and commercial reasons, to say nothing of progress, the cable must be done.

Fifty Years Ago

BERLIN—The Federal Council last night nominated Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the German currency commissioner, to the presidency of the Reichstag, a post left vacant by the death of H. Havenstein. Dr. Schacht is known as one of the foremost enemies of the present inflation policy in Germany. Recently he revealed a scheme for the establishment of a gold bank for the issue of new gold currency, to be financed by industrial capital independent of the Reich.



When the Last Trump Is Played

By C. L. Sulzberger

GENEVA—The first time Henry Kissinger, whirling dervish of American diplomacy, became personally involved in the Palestine problem was 1967 when, with no official position, he visited Israel. He suggested to the Israelis, who had recently won their flashing six-day war, that they should make a precise peace offer yielding at least half the conquered Sinai Peninsula. Nothing was done.

Israel and finally on the United States as its supporter. Moreover, Russia backs the oil boycott by implicitly deterring any thought of future reprisals. Thus the projected negotiation starts with Israel diplomatically almost alone except for the United States, where enthusiasm for support is diminishing, and the Netherlands, which is suffering for its loyalty. All black Africa, which Jerusalem courted for years, has severed relations. The plan of Jordan's King Hussein for federation with Palestinian Arabs—not disavowed by Israel—is evaporating. There is no longer real confidence that even cushion positions in Sinai and the Golan Heights can be retained.

Moreover, it looks as if, despite initial Big Two sponsorship, the UN will seek to assume charge of the Geneva conference. Israel is opposed by an overwhelming majority of UN members, most of whom are sympathetic to the Arabs because of Third World propaganda or because of the menace of petroleum cuts from the oil sheikhs. At the start, the Arabs would seem to have a fistful of trumps. Yet there is one thing the world must never forget. Israel's population largely derives from Europe's ghettos, which were always edgy, defiant little fortresses threatened with pogroms; from Nazi ovens whose survivors were so terribly toughened and annealed; and from the vicious bigotry of feudal Afro-Asian cities.

Vigorous Beliefs

Having achieved independence and self-respect by the vigor of their beliefs and the strength of their right arms, the Israelis are not prepared to sell these assets in return only for vague assurances. The Jews have long memories. They cannot forget that some Arab leaders still in office insist privately that the state of Israel shall in the end cease to exist.

This is a quintessential factor in the negotiation scheduled to begin. Should the Israelis reckon the gamble is one of life and death and that the pack is stacked against them, they still have two catchwords: final alternatives. On the one hand, should they calculate—realistically or because of well-warranted ghetto

Letters

No Mob Member

In one way or another most current Nixon supporters, in their letters to editors or personal comments, state that any publication, organization or person who demands Nixon to resign or be impeached is a "member of the mob, pack of wolves snapping at his heels, unworthy publication which shouldn't be allowed on the street, etc." While I respect their right to their opinion, it appears they have little respect for the opinion of others. I highly resent these comments. I, along with many others, spent 21 years of my life in the U.S. Navy, serving in World War II, Korea and Vietnam (in combat), helping defend the rights of all Americans to be able to form and voice their opinions freely. I too supported Nixon through-out his entire political life up to the "missing tapes" episode.

For me that was the load that broke the bridge! Recognizing I made a mistake in supporting Nixon does not automatically make me a member of "the mob or wolf pack!" When the reality of "Nixon the Fraud" is finally understood as each incident is brought to light, the intelligent person steps out of this muck of lies and refuses to allow it to drown him (or her) or their reasoning. Persons who refer to those who no longer have any belief in or reason to support Nixon as "mobs, wolves, etc.," are obviously individuals who are not clever enough to see the reality of what is happening outside their small narrow-minded world. That, Nixon supporters, is my opinion of you! Especially the ones who use cheap disburse in an attempt to degrade those who no longer want Nixon in office. These persons can support him all they want but

they have not earned the privilege to label non-supporters with unproved invectives. The claim that Nixon is being convicted by circumstantial evidence might, just might, have substance, but let me remind you of one very important fact: There are many persons in American prisons who were convicted on far less "circumstantial evidence" than has been legitimately placed only at Nixon's feet. As he has accepted this "responsibility" publicly, then, like the good American he says he is, why is he still in office? I don't have to be a member of a mob or pack of wolves to recognize how much disregard Richard M. Nixon has for our American nation and its citizens. The United States of America will survive his departure!

MAURICE W. BATTAY
Cannes, France.

Poses a Danger

U.S. Voter Frustration

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Next to the blundering ineffectuality of the national government—both legislative and executive branches—the most overwhelming fact of American political life today is the voter's sense of impotence about how to remedy what has gone wrong. That frustration knows no geographical, educational or ideological bounds, and it represents the greatest unharmed power for change—good or evil—abroad in the land. Every day's mail brings fresh evidence of the mounting public anger with the status quo. One writes questions whether a particular member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is not so notorious a grafter as to be morally disqualified from judging the propriety of the President's income tax deductions.

Petition Signed

A second sends a notarized statement attesting that 1,977 citizens of Cincinnati have signed a petition reaffirming "the mandate of the 1972 election" and urging President Nixon to get on with his work, despite the "harassment" of "some members of our Congress, news media and special interest groups." A third, writing from New Hampshire, encloses a pompous instruction sheet sent her from the U.S. Postal Service, telling how to address, sort and deposit her Christmas mail, and exclaims, "Look at this waste of the taxpayer's money!"

"For 18 months," the correspondent says, "the people of this country have been battered and bruised by the sickening affairs in Washington, D.C. We are all suffering from shock and disgust. This is the last straw. Postal rates are going up along with everything else, and most of us are living in significant poverty. Damned if I'll let them destroy my dignity!" The trouble with this impotent anger is that no one seems to know how to harness it to bring about the kind of change he or she wants. An interesting example of this inability to see a mechanism for achieving desired change came up at a seminar at Harvard the other day, when the students were asked where they thought the leadership might be found to break the impasse in Washington. After some discussion, the answer that emerged was that the remedy—or pressure for change—must come from the people themselves. How, they were asked. Well, the Harvard students have picketed and protested and demonstrated their fill in recent

Appalling Results

Bailey suggested that if not questions had been asked to terminate the sophistication of youngsters, and the adults at how the political process devalues the character of government or how well they are prepared "to get out and cope" the "knowledge of how you own influence felt, the loss would have been even more appalling. The point suggested by the very letter-writers, the Harvard students and Bailey is this: Widespread impotent rage at government, coupled with an ignorance of, or disinclination to enter, the processes of legitimate politics to alter the makeup or character of that government, poses a real danger to American democracy. One way or another, the people are going to figure out how to relieve their frustration. If they can't do it through politics, the processes of democracy, danger is they will turn to demagoguery or dictatorship.

Superstar in Jerusalem

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM—When Henry Kissinger visited Israel at the time of the cease-fire of Oct. 22, he was cheered wherever he went. But this time there were hostile demonstrators brandishing furling umbrellas, symbols of the famous sell-out at Munich in 1938. For though the Israelis have agreed to go to the Geneva peace conference, they have also discovered the limits of the American secretary of state. They have learned that while Mr. Kissinger is a superstar at keeping things moving, he achieves diplomatic motion by tricks.

The Israelis have had their most bitter experience with Mr. Kissinger on the issue of prisoners in Syria. On his last visit here, when he was selling the cease-fire idea, he told Premier Golda Meir that as soon as the cease-fire became effective, there would be an exchange of prisoners. He said that was a Soviet-American commitment, and that he had the word of Russian leader Leonid Brezhnev on it. On the strength of that commitment, Mrs. Meir's government accepted the cease-fire, and then allowed food to be sent to a besieged Egyptian force of 20,000 men. But although the Egyptians have completed a prisoner exchange with Israel, the Syrians have not even given a list of prisoners to the Red Cross. The issue has now become a

burning question in Israeli politics. There is a widespread belief that the Syrians have already massacred most of their prisoners, and that they continue to torture those they still hold. Ten days ago families with men missing in Syria attempted to assault the Knesset as a gesture of protest against Mrs. Meir's government. Since the war, continuing dissatisfaction on the prisoner issue can only further harm its chances in the Dec. 31 elections. A second issue on which Israel felt burned by Mr. Kissinger involved direct talks with the Arab representatives. On his last visit here Mr. Kissinger implied that he was arranging for Israel to have at the Geneva peace conference what it most sought—an opportunity for face-to-face talks with the diplomatic representatives of the Arab governments. But Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said that "if you are talking about direct negotiations, the answer is no." Mr. Kissinger stood by President Sadat and said not a word. So the Israelis began to worry that at Geneva they would merely sit beside the Arab delegates much as they sit with them at the UN—without true negotiations. Finally, there is the matter of the control of the Geneva peace conference. UN resolution 338, which established the cease-fire here, speaks of negotiations under "appropriate auspices." The Israelis say that Mr. Kissinger told them that meant the Russians and the Americans, and no other outside parties. But since then UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has entered the picture. There have been moves to bring in the UN Security Council, including countries with such anti-Israeli policies as France, Britain and Yugoslavia.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters, but prefer will be given to those signed and bearing the complete address.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Trade Offer by EEC Puts U.S. in Dilemma

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The recent European Community offer of minor trade concessions to "compensate" the United States for the impact of adding three new members is regarded as unacceptable, informed administration officials said yesterday, but the government is in a dilemma over what to do about it.

The issue of what the U.S. reaction should be will probably eventually have to be decided by President Nixon, the officials said, conceding that the two obvious choices are both unpleasant.

One is quietly to accept the offer, inadequate though government officials unanimously regard it. This course risks angering key members of Congress at a time when the trade bill still remains to be considered by the Senate.

The second is to declare formally that the offer is unacceptable and "retaliate" against the Common Market, raising tariffs on goods imported from Europe. This would further disturb U.S.-European relations at a time

Investment Seen Solution to Crisis

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—A U.S. investment boom costing about \$130 billion in private capital from 1974 through 1982 could solve America's energy crisis without undue inflation, reducing U.S. dependence on foreign oil to manageable proportions.

On the other hand, if the United States continues to rely on foreign oil once the Arab embargo is relaxed, the energy "gap" will grow to 12.2 million barrels a day by 1982, and the trade deficit will run to \$15.5 billion, weakening the dollar and worsening inflation at home.

Those are the main conclusions of a new and as yet unpublished study by the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania on different long-term solutions to the energy supply situation.

Wharton economists Lawrence R. Klein and Ross S. Preston point out that an energy investment boom of some \$130 billion plus \$20 billion from public funds "is considerably less than defense spending on Vietnam during the last decade."

Moreover, such spending, compared with war outlays, "carries with it the attractive result that as the period . . . draws to a close, productive capacity has been increased so that future commitments and requirements can be sustained."

Mr. Klein and Mr. Preston said that if our energy needs were to be met by letting oil imports rise from the pre-embargo level of 6 million barrels a day to 12.2 million in 1982, oil prices would have tripled 1973 levels.

As an alternative, the economists used the Wharton long-term economic model to find out what would happen to the economy if the goal were to develop the equivalent of an 8-million-barrel-a-day increase in the domestic production of crude oil.

The economic incentives for massive private expenditures to develop new sources of energy, the economists said, are "continued high prices and federal backing for research and development."

The government money would be spent to develop new technologies for varying forms of energy sources that the private sector would put to work over a decade. The payoff in boosted energy supplies would not be expected to begin until 1977, with new capacity equaling 8 million

barrels a day coming into being by 1982.

The economic impact of such a large investment boom, the Wharton economists say, would require a "modest" tightening of monetary policy, somewhat higher interest rates, and—because taxes would not be raised—large national deficits from 1974 through 1977.

Because so much private capital would be going into energy development, other areas of investment—such as housing—and private spending in consumer durable goods would suffer.

But the economists prefer the investment boom scenario to dependence on imports for three key reasons: The investment boom is less inflationary than dependence on imports; the trade balance goes into modest surplus by 1982, and the unemployment rate, when imports are relied on, stays about 6 percent for 1975 and 1976, while in the investment boom scenario, unemployment never hits 6 percent and comes down more quickly.

"The economy now has an opportunity to make a major thrust in a peacetime effort on a national scale," the Wharton economists observed. "Hopefully the American people will line up behind such a lofty program."

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—New York Stock Exchange prices gained strongly today, rallying in the second half of the session on hopes for Mideast peace and for easier credit.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 13.37 points to 829.49. Advancing issues led gainers by about 95 to 530.

Trading was active, with volume at 19.49 million shares compared with 12.93 million yesterday, when bad weather delayed the start of trading.

Brokers attributed today's gain in part to signs of a relaxed monetary policy by the Federal Reserve System, which reported that the Open Market Committee voted in September for an easier monetary policy.

Brokers said some buying was also inspired by hopes for progress toward a Mideast peace agreement in the Geneva talks set to start Friday. Israel said it would attend the talks despite Syria's boycott.

Brokers added that some interest was inspired by the hopes of some analysts that recent market action suggests that it has leveled from the steep and long retreat that began in late October.

Weyerhaeuser was one of the most actively-traded issues, gaining 1 1/4 to 38 3/4. Turnover in the issue included a block of 142,000 shares at 38 3/4.

Houdaille was also active, closing unchanged at 9 1/8. UAL gained 5 8 to 20 in active trading. American Telephone advanced

1 1/4 to 49 3/4 as one of the most active Big Board issues. Boise Cascade gained 1 1/8 to 14 3/8. The company said it would buy 47 percent of the 3,433,000 of its own shares tendered in an offer that expired yesterday.

Bausch & Lomb climbed 2 1/2 to 37 1/8. The company announced an expansion plan and a planned call on the few convertible debentures still outstanding.

Central Soya gained 1 1/8 to 34 7/8 after reporting that first-quarter net gained sharply from a year earlier. Sherwin-Williams tacked on 1 1/4 to 29.

The American Stock Exchange market value index rose .09 to 86.17. Brad Ragan was the most active issue, dropping 1 8 to 61 1/8.

Americans' Income Up

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The personal income of Americans from all sources increased 0.5 percent in November, the Commerce Department reported today. It said income increased by \$6.7 billion during the month to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$107.6 billion.

Company Report

Fourth Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) . . . 556.9 423.1
Profits (millions) . . . 46.6 35.3
Per Share . . . 1.55 1.21
Revenue (millions) . . . 2,003 1,500
Profits (millions) . . . 168.5 112.2
Per Share . . . 5.75 3.82

Gulf Oil Raises Spending Plans

Gulf Oil Corp. directors have approved a record spending budget for next year of nearly \$3 billion, an increase of 34 percent over outlays expected to be spent this year.

Chairman Bob R. Dorsey says about \$1.5 billion of the planned budget is for projects to develop new supplies of energy. The \$2-billion total, Gulf is setting aside \$850 million for acquisition and development of energy sources in North America, almost twice the \$470 million allocated for this year.

W. Expects Group Profit to Fall

Consolidated profit of the Volkswagenwerk group for 1973 will be below the 206.5 million marks reported for 1972, according to chairman Rudolf Leiding. Without giving figures, he says that the 1973 profit of the parent firm would be above the 1972 level of \$6.4 million DM.

But that this would still be far from satisfactory, Leiding says, as the company expects to rise above the 1972 DM in 1973 but unit sales of the parent company will again show a decline, Mr. Leiding says.

Things could become very difficult if the situation does not improve and if further judgments on auto traffic are ordered.

Empain-Schneider Loses Bid

Attempts by the Empain-Schneider group to acquire control of St. Marine-Firminy have been thwarted by the decision of an independent arbitrator.

The arbitrator decided that Schneider could immediately cease buying the company's shares and that shares Schneider already holds could be eventually sold. The dispute arose in January when the Empain-Schneider group acquired on the Paris Bourse and from other shareholders about 34 percent of St. Marine-Firminy.

The acquisition aimed at strengthening hold on St. Creusot-Loire, a major manufacturer of heavy machinery and the nuclear arm of the Empain-Schneider Group. Creusot-Loire is the French licensee of Westinghouse Electric's

nuclear power reactors. Prior to the acquisition, Creusot-Loire was owned by Marine-Schneider, a holding company equally owned by Marine-Firminy and Schneider S.A. The board of Marine-Firminy protested Schneider's 34 percent acquisition, saying that under a 1970 agreement the two firms had pledged not to buy each other's shares.

Chrysler Cuts Spending Plans

Chrysler Corp. plans worldwide capital expenditures of about \$350 million in 1974, down from the \$500 million it had previously said it would spend. The company will spend about \$325 million this year, down from the \$350 million it had earlier targeted for 1973.

Chrysler says the primary reason for the lower 1974 figure is the previously announced deferment of the completion of a plant in Pennsylvania. The bulk of the capital expenditures are to take place in the United States.

Smithkline Sees Increased '73 Net

Smithkline Corp. 1973 earnings will rise nearly 8 percent above the 1972 level of \$48.9 million, or \$3.28 a share, and next year's profits may rise even faster, Robert F. Dee, president, says today.

Our earnings rose about 6 percent in 1973, close to 8 percent this year, and we expect the rising trend to continue next year. The company's goal is a 10 percent annual growth rate in sales and earnings, he adds. The pharmaceutical and health product concern's sales this year will rise more than 10 percent from \$402.8 million a year earlier. Smithkline experienced a "resurgence of growth in the United States and overseas" in its pharmaceutical product line this year, which accounted for about half of sales last year, he notes.

He says that the company may be ready next year to introduce abroad a "live flu" vaccine that is expected to be more effective in combating influenza viruses than current "killed-virus" vaccines.

After Weighing Energy Crisis Effects

German Panel Says 1 Percent Growth Possible

That will largely depend on how long the oil supply crisis lasts and the size of the year-end industrial wage settlements.

But even after taking into account natural wastage and the voluntary return of some foreign workers to their home countries, the council forecast that unemployment would average 400,000 next year. There are at present

about 263,000 unemployed persons in Germany.

The panel called on the government not to forget its economic goals of 1973 and to strive to curb inflation while retaining full employment.

This could only be done through reducing private consumption in real terms compared with 1973, it said.

French Council Warns Recession Could Occur

PARIS, Dec. 18 (AP)—The French Social and Economic Council, an advisory body, said today the possibility of a recession in France next year should not be ruled out.

"The hypothesis of recession must not be ruled out in face of the international (economic) environment, shortages and high costs of raw materials and energy which may result in critical conditions in certain industries such as automobiles and chemicals," it said in its semi-annual report.

The French economy is characterized by a worsening of its foreign trade, a dangerous progression of inflation, a slowdown in growth and an uncertain labor market, it said.

"The energy crisis involves all sectors of the economy and already puts into question, especially if prolonged, the targets of the country's five-year development plan (1970-75)," the report said.

The report urged the government to take vigorous action to meet the situation, especially in its fight against inflation. It also called for "a national and European" energy policy, a revision of the government's coal policy, acceleration of the exploration of North Sea oil, and the development of nuclear power.

The government should also promote negotiations with producers of oil and other raw materials "in a spirit of strict reciprocity and in an effort of solidarity of members of the European community (EEC)," the report said.

"Under such circumstances, the council feels it is indispensable to prevent the conjunction of continued inflation and a possible, if not certain, recession," it added.

Hitachi Cuts Capital Outlay; Auto Makers Say Sales Drop

TOKYO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Hitachi Ltd., Japan's largest producer of heavy electrical equipment, announced today plans to trim capital spending.

And Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the largest maker of electric home appliances, said it is considering a similar move.

Hitachi said it decided to cut capital spending in the year ending March 31 by about 18 percent to 36 billion yen (about \$128.5 million).

Auto Makers Say Sales Drop

that Japan's private sector should reduce its capital spending in the half-year ending in March by 10 percent.

Meanwhile, Japan's two leading auto makers today reported a sharp decline in domestic registrations of new motor vehicles in the first half of December.

Toyota Motor Co. said registrations of its vehicles in Japan totaled 41,626 units in the first 15 days of December, down 23.7 percent from a year earlier.

Nissan Motor Co. put domestic registrations during the same period at 24,900 units, down 30.6 percent.

Nissan officials attributed the sharp decline in new registrations to fears of a gasoline shortage, expectations of a government ban on Sunday pleasure driving, recent price increases for new motor vehicles and expectations of higher taxes on auto ownership and operation next year.

Change of custody bank according to Article 19 of Swiss Fund Statute of July 1, 1964.

The Federal Banking Commission, Chamber for Funds, has approved the agreement for change of custody bank with effect on December 31, 1972, between Lloyds & Botsa International Bank Limited, London, Geneva Branch (former custody bank), Ralli Brothers (Bankers) S.A., Lausanne (new custody bank) and Tempos Management Company S.A. (management company).

An appeal under administrative law against this decision may be filed in writing with the Federal Tribunal in Lausanne within 30 days. The appeal shall be filed in two copies, shall indicate the reasons on which it is based and shall be accompanied by the present decision and, as the case may be, other supporting documents.

3003 Bern, November 26, 1973.

FEDERAL BANKING COMMISSION
Chamber for Funds.

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10.0	1.0	Univ Air	4	4	24 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	10	1	15 1/2	6 1/2	ViciComp	7	7	62	7 1/2	7	7		97	39 1/2	Wm R	44.00	8	43	45 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
10.0	1.0	Univ Air	4	4	24 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	10	1	15 1/2	6 1/2	ViciComp	7	7	62	7 1/2	7	7		97	39 1/2	Wm R	44.00	8	43	45 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
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10.0	1.0	Univ Air	4	4	24 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	10	1	15 1/2	6 1/2	ViciComp	7	7	62	7 1/2	7	7		97	39 1/2	Wm R	44.00	8	43	45 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
10.0	1.0	Univ Air	4	4	24 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	10	1	15 1/2	6 1/2	ViciComp	7	7	62	7 1/2	7	7		97	39 1/2	Wm R	44.00	8	43	45 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
10.0	1.0	Univ Air	4	4	24 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	10	1	15 1/2	6 1/2	ViciComp	7	7	62	7 1/2	7	7		97	39 1/2	Wm R	44.00	8	43	45 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
10.0	1.0	Univ Air	4	4	24 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	10	1	15 1/2	6 1/2	ViciComp	7	7	62	7 1/2	7	7		97	39 1/2	Wm R	44.00	8	43	45 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
10.0	1.0	Univ Air	4	4	24 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	10	1	15 1/2	6 1/2	ViciComp	7	7	62	7 1/2	7	7		97	39 1/2	Wm R	44.00	8	43	45 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
10.0	1.0	Univ Air	4	4	24 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	10	1	15 1/2	6 1/2	ViciComp	7	7	62	7 1/2	7	7		97	39 1/2	Wm R	44.00	8	43	45 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
10.0	1.0	Univ Air	4	4	24 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	10	1	15 1/2	6 1/2	ViciComp	7	7	62	7 1/2	7	7		97	39 1/2	Wm R	44.00	8	43	45 1/				

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—C

Prices in primary markets as received today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Turn.	Year
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FOODS

TENTILES			
Princitales 64-60 38" 1/2" .56			
METALS			
Steel billets (Pils.) ton.	125.00		12
Steel Pils. ton.	72.78		4
Steel scrap No. 1 bvy Pils.	10.19		14
Lead, spot, lb	14.18	14	14
Aluminum, lb	61.50	50	14
Aluminum (strait), lb	2.63 1/2		1.7
Copper, E. St L basis, lb	20.22		
Silver M. P. oz	3.99 1/2		1.8

Market Summary

Most Actives—New Yc-k

Dec. 18, 1973

	Sales	Closes	N.
Weyerhae	233,600	32 1/4	+
Wausau Ind	28,000	29 1/2	+
Phl	26,900	31	+
Gen Tel	29,200	49 1/4	+1
Gen Tel	12,000	49 1/4	+
Arm Ltd	170,500	4 1/4	+
Con Ed	153,400	18 1/4	+
Gen Motors	142,100	29 1/2	+
Southern Ind	142,400	18 1/4	+
Texaco Inc	136,000	28 1/4	+
Gen Motors	125,000	29 1/2	+
Goodyear	125,800	13 1/4	+
International	116,500	14 1/4	+
Gen Motors	115,000	18 1/4	+
Disney W	104,200	45 1/4	+

4296

Pre

Volume (in millions)	19.49	12
Advances	972	5

Declines	576	8
Unchanged	329	3
Total issues	1827	18

[illegible]

		High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	50.29	49.52	50.29	+0.9
Industrials	54.97	—	54.97	+1.7

Transportation .	34.43	33.91	34.42	+0.7
Utility	33.66	33.37	33.66	+0.5
Finance	62.16	61.36	62.16	+0.9

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares		Buy	Sales	Change
Dec. 17	.....	301,648	977,283	6,544
Dec. 14	.....	318,263	437,329	14,331
Dec. 13	.....	322,200	429,781	14,331
Dec. 12	.....	377,884	420,230	16,496
Dec. 11	.....	380,000	420,230	16,496
Dec. 10	.....	431,512	426,616	1,950

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-19.....		NEW LOWS-16.....	
Am. Met. Ck	CanOil pf	Dynm Ind	MortM pf
Am. Ck	Dresser Corp	Eastl Sph	Oaklts Prop
Am. Corp	Dresser Ind	El Paso	Pack Ind
Am. Engr	Dracm Ind	EmelR pf	Papacrt
Am. Oil	Dresser pf B		
Am. Oil	First Wheel		

er Chain	Emery Ind	PaPL Corp
Home	Evans Pd	Pet Inc
Stand	Extendcar	Pet Inc pf

Steriliz	Fansteel	pH 7.85pt
esDep St	Filtrol	Pier 1 Imp
P Inc	FstNSt Bnc	Plessey Ltd

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

U.S. Commodity Prices					
WHEAT					
July	4.41	4.75	4.50	4.51	4.62
Sept	4.38	4.73	4.48	4.45	4.61
CORN					
Dec	2.94	2.71	2.65	2.68	2.69
Mar	2.77	2.74	2.68	2.68	2.73
May	2.75	2.71	2.65	2.65	2.73
July	2.77	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.79
Aug	2.71	2.72	2.62	2.68	2.71
Oct	2.68	2.68	2.59	2.68	2.71
Dec	2.61	2.61	2.55	2.55	2.61
SOYBEANS					
Jan	5.73	5.99	5.80	5.83	5.89
Mar	5.90	6.03	5.83	5.89	5.96
May	6.01	6.10	5.95	5.95	6.02
Aug	6.07	6.12	5.91	6.00	6.04
Oct	6.04	6.09	5.88	5.95	6.00
Sept	5.99	5.95	5.85	5.89	5.97
Nov	5.93	5.99	5.81	5.85	5.92
Dec	5.87	5.91	5.83	5.86	5.94
SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	24.80	25.90	24.65	24.75	24.80
Jan	22.50	23.00	22.25	22.30	22.35
Mar	19.40	20.35	19.40	19.40	19.35
May	18.70	19.45	18.70	18.70	18.65
Aug	18.10	18.65	17.74	18.00	18.00
Oct	17.30	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.40
Sept	17.40	17.90	17.10	17.10	17.30
Nov	17.25	17.60	16.85	16.90	17.20
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	190.50	194.00	187.00	187.00	189.00
Jan	187.00	190.00	187.00	187.00	189.00
Mar	181.00	184.50	172.00	172.00	176.00
May	177.00	179.00	172.50	172.50	181.50
Aug	172.00	172.00	172.00	172.00	172.00
Sept	174.00	172.00	172.00	172.00	175.00
Oct	174.00	174.00	172.00	172.00	172.00
Nov	174.00	172.00	172.00	172.00	172.00
B-BID; A-ASKED; N-NOMINAL.					
SILVER					
Dec	322.25	325.00	319.70	316.00	318.50
Feb	322.25	325.00	319.70	316.00	318.50

19	5.39½	5.12	5.12	5.31	Apr	328.60	329.30	323.60	324.30	322.00
17	5.22	4.97	4.97	5.13	Jun	330.00	330.20	323.60	326.50	324.30

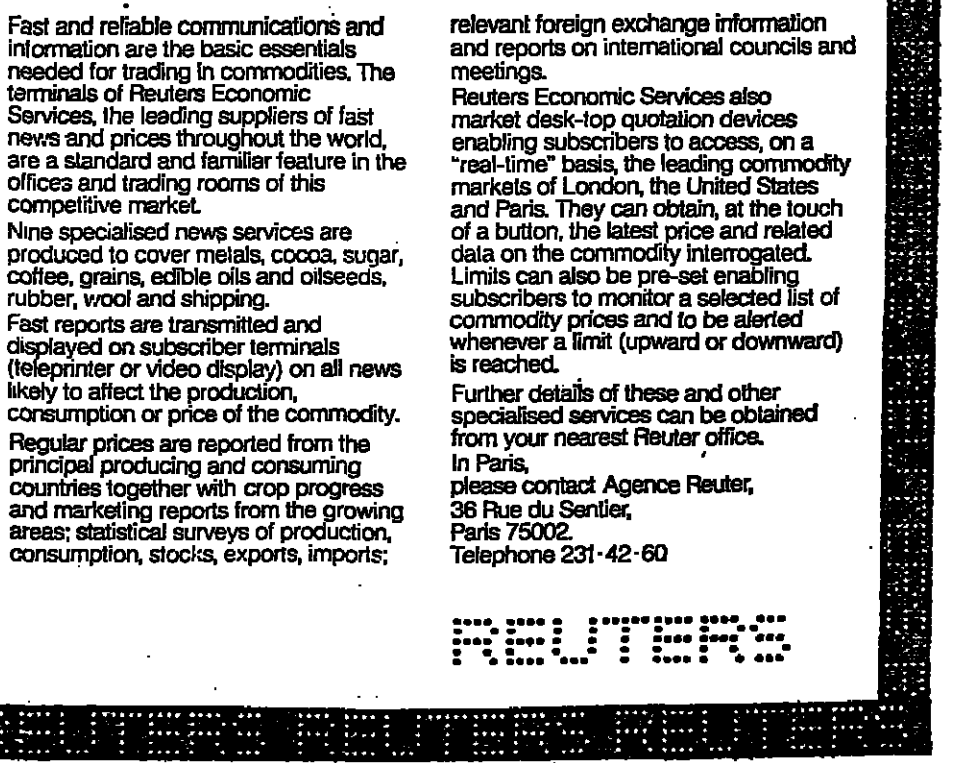
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REUTERS

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**The instrument
of the trade.**



American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

on Dec. 18, 1973

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 18, 1973

[illegible]

--975-- Stocks and Bonds										--975-- Stocks and Bonds										--975-- Stocks and Bonds												
High	Low	Div	In	S	P/E	1988	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div	In	S	P/E	1988	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div	In	S	P/E	1988	High	Low	Last	Chg
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	Sharon	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shawmut	Shaw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**You're on the move
internationally.
So is the Royal Bank**


To successfully develop new business abroad, you need an international bank that can keep pace with your growth. At The Royal Bank of Canada, we have a long history of growing by finding new ways to be helpful. For example, in the past year we have extended our presence to include Singapore, Malaysia, the Netherlands and the Channel Islands, as well as expanding operations in the United States, Australia and Hong Kong. As your business horizons broaden, so will ours, as we continue to devote our people and resources to your service. And although it's not listed in our financial statement, our biggest asset is your confidence in our efforts to make sure that 'the helpful bank' always means exactly what it says.

Condensed Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at October 31, 1973

Assets	1973	1972
Cash resources	\$ 5,338,982,293	\$ 3,688,244,241
Government and other securities	2,143,977,967	2,296,048,338
Loans, including mortgages	9,972,050,600	8,111,052,808
Bank premises	137,749,213	119,920,428
Liabilities of customers under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	642,777,031	446,155,557
Other assets	127,998,255	106,094,644
	<u>\$18,363,535,359</u>	<u>\$14,767,516,016</u>

Liabilities		
Deposits	\$16,800,301,163	\$13,537,381,590
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	642,777,031	446,155,557
Other liabilities	70,347,256	50,829,231
Accumulated appropriations for losses	233,835,474	215,840,146
Debentures issued and outstanding	125,000,000	75,000,000
Capital, rest account and undivided profits	491,274,435	442,309,492
<i>(All figures are in Canadian dollars)</i>	\$18,363,535,359	\$14,767,516,016

The above Statement includes the Assets and Liabilities of those wholly-owned subsidiaries denoted with an asterisk at left.



W. Earle McLaughlin, *Chairman and President;*
 J. K. Finlayson, *Deputy Chairman and Executive Vice-President;*
 W. D. H. Gardiner, *Deputy Chairman and Executive Vice-President;*
 R. C. Frazee, *Executive Vice-President and Chief General Manager;*
 R. I. McGill, *Vice-President and General Manager, International.*

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

the helpful bank

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General Manager, U.K. and Scandinavia:

W. D. Henry, *Brewers' Hall, Aldermanbury Square, London EC2Y 7AR.*
LONDON

Subidiary:

The Royal Bank Trust Corporation Limited,
B. Ramsay, General Manager,
36-32 Lodgegate Hill.

Regional Representations:

Branches

City Office, 6 Lothbury EC2R 7JY.
R. Guilford, Manager.

45, Amsterdam 1001.

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Karl Cordin Outruns Swiss

Austrian Veteran Wins Downhill Skiing

ZELL AM SEE, Austria, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Austrian ski racer Karl Cordin won the men's World Cup downhill race today amid protests at conditions on the fog-covered race were irregular.

Cordin, 36, many years in the sport, won the race in 1:47.43, only 0.24 second ahead of last winter's best downhill skier, Roland Collombin of Switzerland.

Cordin's win was somewhat irregular in this race. Cordin said the track was perhaps not slow for the first five minutes, but the rest of the 88 competitors had equal chances. Racers from Italy and Switzerland, the stiffest rivals of the Austrian team, first descended an additional training run on the ground that they had not had time to find the right line on the "slow" track covered by a thick layer of new snow. The jury rejected their demand for a 4-1 vote, but delayed the start for half an hour to give racers a chance to re-wax their skis.

5 Forerunners
A record number of five forerunners preceded the first starter down the track from a madman's amount of new snow. But first five starters, among them Cordin's rival, Hans Hinterberger, who won the World Cup downhill at Val d'Isere in France, still hampered by the "slow" snow.

Cordin finished 13th in 1:50.68, but had starting No. 8 and recently found better track conditions. "I am sorry for the five starters," he said. "But it is fate."

Cordin said that Switzerland's Beel proved that the race was irregular by taking a remarkable seventh place with the high jump number 12.

Three racers were tied for third the time of 1:48.26—Peter Runggasser and Josef Walcher of Austria, and their countrymate

Manfred Grabner, who races for Austria.

The race was interrupted for 10 minutes after half of the entries had completed the course because of heavy fog that restricted visibility to zero.

Collombin, still regarded the

world's best downhiller, said, "I lost the race on the lower part where I made a mistake in the bend before the finish."

Cordin's victory marked Austria's third in five World Cup races this season. The two non-Austrian victories went to Italy: Herbert Plank in the Val d'Isere

downhill and Piero Gros in the Valtellina slalom.

Gros still leads the World Cup ratings with 48 points, ahead of five Austrians.

The first period of the men's World Cup races ends Saturday with the downhill at Schladming, Austria.

U.S. racers failed to crack the top 20. Geoffrey Bruce of Corvallis, N.Y., was the best U.S. competitor, taking 33rd place in 1:52.04.

"It was terribly hard to find the right way under these changing weather conditions," U.S. coach Wayne Henderson said.

Penzl Wins Slalom

PARPAN, Switzerland, Dec. 18 (Reuters)—Hans Penzl, 20-year-old West German student, was victorious with a scintillating second run in the International Ski Slalom here today.

Penzl, who was 10th in yesterday's World Cup slalom in Italy, overtook compatriot Otto Berger, the leader after the first round.

Swiss skier Walter Tresch and Hietl Henzli finished 0.15 and 0.48 seconds behind the winner.

Downhill Race Results

1. Karl Cordin, Austria, 1:47.43.
2. Roland Collombin, Switz., 1:47.67.
3. Peter Runggasser and Josef Walcher, Austria, all 1:48.26.
4. Werner Runggasser, Austria, 1:49.27.
5. Hans Hinterberger, Austria, 1:49.30.
6. Jim Hunter, Canada, 1:49.49.
7. David Zwilling, Austria, 1:49.53.
8. Erwin Krieger, Italy, 1:49.59.

World Cup Standings

1. Piero Gros, Italy, 43.
2. Hans Hinterberger, Austria, 46.
3. Reinhold Tritschler, Austria, 24.
4. Karl Cordin, Austria, 22.
5. Franz Klammer, Austria, and Werner Runggasser, Austria, 20.
6. Herbert Plank, Italy, and Hubert Berthold, Austria, 20.
7. Helmut Schanitzl, Italy, 24.
8. Hans Krieger, Austria, Thomas Bauer, Austria, and Roland Collombin, Switzerland, 10.

Team Standings

1. Austria, 145.
2. Italy, 119.
3. West Germany, 72.
4. East Germany, 35.
5. Canada, 21.
6. Liechtenstein, 19.
7. United States, 19.
8. Austria, 15.
9. France, 5.
10. Norway, 2.
11. Sweden, 2.



Karl Cordin during his winning downhill run yesterday.

NFL Giants Name Andy Robustelli as Operations Director

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Robustelli, the captain of New York Giants' defense in their play season but not with the team for the last two years, was named director of operations yesterday with the description as "full authority over the selection of the new coach, trades, signing of players and scouting."

Robustelli would be here if I didn't have the full authority to get the club where it should be," Robustelli said at a news conference. "I am sure that the club president could convince him."

Robustelli and Mara were asked what would happen if the new office major decisions select a coach or develop a trade that the president doesn't approve. Robustelli said:

"I will convince him."

Within 'Family'
The selection of Robustelli, a former player and coach, is a move at right defensive end. The Giants won one National Football League championship in 1956 and two in 1957 and 1958, with Mara as coach.

Robustelli and Mara were asked what would happen if the new office major decisions select a coach or develop a trade that the president doesn't approve. Robustelli said:

"I will convince him."

within the "family" of Giant personnel, but there was no indication that the new coach would need a Giant background.

"As far as I'm concerned," Robustelli said, "he's got to have a winning record and he's got to be able to win in New York, but those are the only requirements. He could be a college coach or an assistant pro coach. I don't have any explicit thoughts on the coach now, but that's my first

job, to hire the right coach for the job."

Robustelli mentioned four current NFL coaches whose attributes he admired, although none are likely to be available—Don Shula of the Miami Dolphins, Norm Van Brocklin of the Atlanta Falcons, Hank Stram of the Kansas City Chiefs, and Chuck Noll of the Pittsburgh Steelers.

"I like Van Brocklin because

he's brash," Robustelli said. "I like Shula because he's suave and methodical. I like Stram because he seems to be concerned with his players, and I like Noll because I think he's done a hell of a job turning the Steelers around since he took over."

Mara mentioned that he has had about 25 applicants for the Giants' head-coaching vacancy since Alex Webster resigned last week.

Thinking of Andy

Webster decided to resign a week ago in a meeting with Mara in Los Angeles.

"That's when I first began to think of Andy for this new job of director of operations," Mara said.

Regarding his football philosophy, Robustelli, a 19th-round draft choice out of obscure Arnold College when he joined the Los Angeles Rams in 1961, labeled defense as "the name of the game." He coached the Giants' defensive unit while still a player in 1963 and 1964, his last two seasons.

"The basic principle of football," he said, "is to keep the ball as long as you can and let the other team keep the football as little as it can."

Foreman-Norton Bout Seen

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—World heavyweight champion George Foreman has agreed to defend his title against Ken Norton, Norton's manager said yesterday.

"All terms have been thoroughly discussed and agreed to except the date and location, which will be mutually agreed to this week," Art Rivkin said.

Sources close to both fighters indicated last night that the fight would be held in Jamaica.

Norton, 29, an ex-marine, rose from obscurity in March when he broke Muhammad Ali's jaw and won a split decision over the former champion here in 12 rounds. Ali reversed the verdict in Los Angeles Sept. 12 with a late rally that earned a split decision. It was Norton's second loss against 30 victories.

Foreman, a former Olympic champion and unbeaten as a professional, won the title this year by knocking out Joe Frazier. He knocked out Joe Roman in his only title defense.

No-Shows Worrying Pro Football

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (UPI)—More than a million football fans bought tickets to the pro games last night when the Dolphins home games for which they had bought seats.

The financial losses to the teams were small, but large for Arrowhead, which could heavily on income from parking and concessions to amortize the debt of construction.

The franchise which had the most no-shows was Miami. A total of 118,156 fans failed to appear at seven Dolphin home games for which they had bought seats.

The financial losses to the teams were small, but large for Arrowhead, which could heavily on income from parking and concessions to amortize the debt of construction.

Of greatest concern to the clubs are next year's season-ticket sales, which are expected to dip sharply because many fans will anticipate that the games will be televised.

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Dedicated Man

Penn State's John Cappelletti brushes away a tear after an emotion-filled speech, in which he dedicated his award, the Helsen Trophy, to his younger brother, Joseph, who has leukemia. The award is given each year to the outstanding college football player in the United States.

UPI

Drawing Is Jan. 5

Careful Seeding Seen for World Soccer Finals

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Dec. 18 (UPI)—On Jan. 5, in West Germany, the draw will be made for the grouping of the 1974 World Cup finals, and we shall also know who plays whom in the quarterfinals of the European Cup and Cup-winners' Cup.

Already there are strong rumors that the qualifying pools will be carefully seeded, partly on a geographical basis. West Germany, Italy and Holland are expected to be kept apart. Italy is expected to play in the Munich-Stuttgart section, the Dutch in the group based at Dortmund.

Ralston Is Reappointed

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (Reuters)—Former Davis Cup and professional star Dennis Ralston was appointed yesterday as nonplaying captain and coach of the U.S. Davis Cup team for the third year in a row.

Dusseldorf and Hannover. We already know that the Brazilians will open the ball, against a so far unspecified opponent, in Frankfurt on June 13.

Judged by their public pronouncements, the West German players don't expect Brazil to keep the title. They believe a European team will win, perhaps themselves, possibly the Dutch.

There is no doubt that the Brazilians, at the moment, are worried. They have lost Pelé, who won't play any more international football, and Rostow with a disastrous eye injury. There is a strong chance that they won't be able to call on Gerson, the mid-field player whose latest in a long series of injuries seems particularly intractable.

The only ray of light for Brazil is that the powerful Jairzinho, right-winger in 1970, center-forward on the 1973 European tour, has made his peace with Botafogo and has started playing again, even if he was sent off in his "comeback" match against Fluminense in Europe.

Argentina may be good outsiders. It now seems that Omar Sivori may have done another neat balancing trick in the managerial seat; that he won't, after all, be replaced by Vladislav Cap, who has come back from Colombia (where they are very much put out by the defection), officially as his assistant.

An Argentinian forward, Ruben Ayala, will be a key player both in the World and European Cups. He has outstripped his former col-

league in the Argentinian team, Alonso, as its star forward, and he is playing splendidly for Atletico Madrid, which still is in the European Cup.

What of West Germany? Franz Beckenbauer, whom we saw playing in north London against Tottenham recently, seems as masterly a player as ever. Paul Breitner, the tall left-back, is back after the injury he got in Atudaberg in a European Cup match. A spectator, he said, threw a stone at him and broke his shin.

Bayern Munich certainly is among the favorites for the European Cup. It is a team capable, in a most unorthodox fashion, of giving away goals in abundance, yet winning just the same. It did it in the last round of the European Cup against Dy-

namo Dresden, and again recently when beating Borussia Mönchengladbach, 4-3, in the Bundesliga.

But keep an eye on Ujpest, of Hungary, and Ferenc Bene, a star forward since the 1964 Olympic Games, a star of the 1966 World Cup, and still scoring.

NBA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Reb
McAdoo, Buff.	372	188	812	28.4
Maravich, Atl.	280	175	738	22.5
Hudson, Atl.	311	159	781	28.9
Scott, Phi.	320	157	817	25.5
Goodrich, L. A.	318	283	839	23.4
Tombajovich, Bos.	30	149	749	25.0
Perkins, Port.	296	118	710	24.5
Abdul-Jabbar, Mil.	377	101	771	24.2
Harwood, Sea.	325	196	846	23.5
Carr, Clev.	306	127	738	22.1

ABA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Reb
Isaac, Ken.	335	179	852	28.4
Erving, N.Y.	334	202	836	27.5
Gervin, San.	248	153	603	24.8
McGuire, Ind.	241	189	630	22.8
Wise, Utah	216	130	713	22.2
Johnson, S.D.	250	180	724	21.9
Conners, Minn.	252	168	650	22.1
Thompson, Mem.	223	164	631	19.7
Sampson, Den.	207	79	486	19.0
Lamar, S.D.	224	81	628	18.2

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College Basketball Dies at Garden

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Big-time college basketball, born 40 years ago in Madison Square Garden, is dead there now, but remains unburied. The five-year-old, 19,500-seat arena, has become a dismal place for college double-headers. It's doubtful that as many as 5,000 paying customers have attended the first three programs this season. A college basketball ticket in the previous Garden was once the toughest ticket in town and a haven for scalpers.

The Holiday Festival and the National Invitation Tournament, Garden showcase events, are being whittled. The festival field has been cut from eight to four teams for 1976, and a new post-season tournament will cap the NIT field.

The new event, March 14 through 18, has commitments from eight conferences to send their second-place teams to St. Louis in competition with the NIT. Conference winners qualify for the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship.

"I don't know the reason for the deterioration of our college programs," said Mike Burke, president of Madison Square Garden Center. "Nor do I have an immediate cure, but neither did the Western allies in 1940 when they took on the Germans."

"I do know we want to keep basketball alive in the Garden. How? I don't know. We will soon start finding out."

The Garden moved the Knicks to five Saturday afternoon games and scheduled in their place college double-headers. The first one, last Saturday night, pitted Long Island University against Long Beach State and Seton Hall versus San Francisco. About 1,500 attended.

In an effort to bolster the college program, Burke has hired Rob Franklin, traveling secretary of the New York Yankees, to become director of amateur athletics at the Garden.

"His emphasis will be on college basketball," Burke said. "What's Franklin's basketball background?" Burke was asked.

"None," he replied, "but I didn't have a baseball background

Many big-name colleges, including the University of California, Los Angeles, the best draw in the nation, have refused to play in the Garden in recent years, preferring other major arenas or their own spacious gymnasiums. A huge sign was offered UCLA, but the answer was, "Sorry, but no."

Out of Loyalty

Some of the teams that still play in the Garden do it out of a loyalty to Ned Irish, the man who first promoted big-time arena basketball in 1934. Other teams are willing to play to empty seats because it helps their recruiting in the talented New York metropolitan area market.

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NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

Boston W L Pct GB
New York 19 13 .594 5 1/2
Buffalo 12 18 .41

